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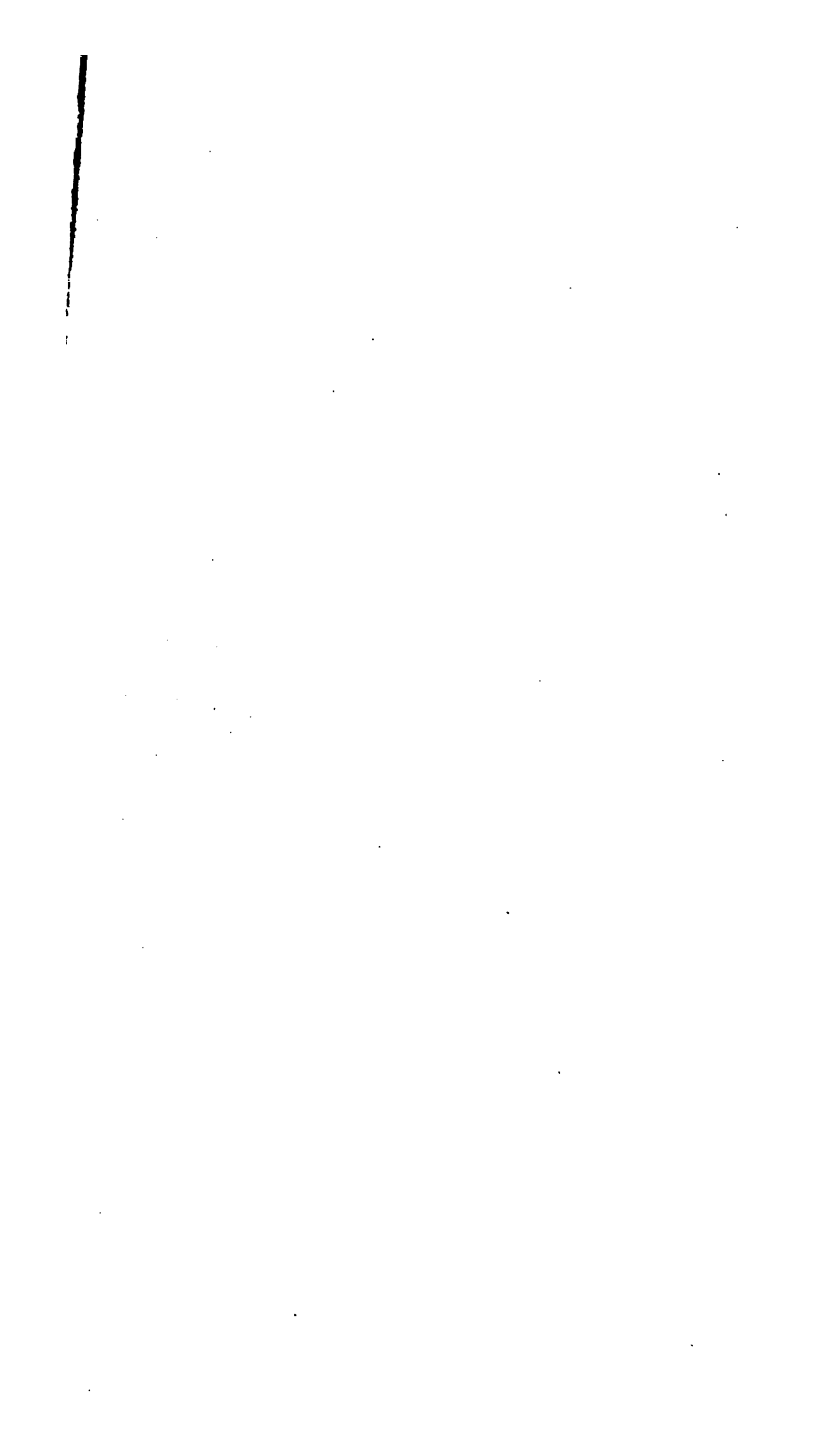
TIROCINIUM GALLICUM.

THE
FIRST RUDIMENTS
OF
THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.



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THE FIRST RUDIMENTS
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THE

FIRST RUDIMENTS

OF

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE,

FOR BEGINNERS.

LONDON :

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO.,

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1849.

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It is intended that this little Manual should be learned by beginners in the order in which it is arranged;—the Letters and Pronunciation,—the Grammar,—the Vocabulary. The pupil may then be practised in the exercises as given at the end, until he is familiar with such little combinations ; after which he will be prepared to translate any easy French book, and to make further progress in the language.

LETTERS AND PRONUNCIATION.

§ 1. *The French Alphabet.*

THE Letters are the same as in English, but are pronounced differently.

A a	called ah.	N n	called en.
B b	bay.	O o	o.
C c	say.	P p	pay.
D d	day.	Q q	ku.
E e	ey.	R r	air.
F f	ef.	S s	ess.
G g	zhay.	T t	tay.
H h	ahsh.	U u	u.*
I i	ee.	V v	vay.
J j	zhee.	W w	dooble vay.
K k	kah.	X x	ex.
L l	el.	Y y	ee-grec.
M m	em.	Z z	zed.

§ 2. *Vowels.*

Learn thoroughly the Vowels, *a, e, i, o, u.*

1. A is sounded like *ah*, or *a* in *father*; as,
à to, la the, ma my, sa his, ta thy,
alla went, cassa broke, hâta hasted, parla spoke.
2. E accented [é] is sounded like *ay* in *day*; as,
blé wheat, dé thimble, pré meadow, né born,
café coffee, été summer, parlé spoken, pavé pavement.

* The sound of this letter must be learned from the Master.

3. E mute [e] is not sounded when there is another vowel in the word or syllable, like the *e* in the English words, *bone*, *stone* ; as,

âme soul, *dame* lady, *grace* favour, *rare* rare,
bête beast, *frère* brother, *mère* mother, *père* father.

4. When *e* mute is the only vowel in a word or syllable it has a short sound ; as,

ce this, *de* of, *le* the, *me* me, *ne* not,
se himself, *te* thee, *cela* that, *sera* will be.

5. I is sounded like the English *e* or *ee* ; as,
ni nor, *si* if, *il* he, *île* island, *finir* to finish,
demi half, *dire* to say, *mari* husband, *midi* south.

6. O is sounded nearly like the English *o* ; as,
or gold, *roc* rock, *botte* boot, *côté* side, *force* force,
bocage grove, *obéir* to obey, *poli* polite, *parole* word.

7. U has no sound exactly like it in English ; as,
du of the, *tu* thou, *nue* cloud, *rue* street, *dur* hard,
connu known, *lune* moon, *nature* nature, *plume* pen.

8. When *y* is a vowel it is sounded like the French *i* ; as,
y there, *lyre* lyre, *myrte* myrtle, *type* type.

§ 3. Diphthongs.

A Diphthong is two vowels united in one sound.

<i>ai</i> , sounded like <i>ay</i> in <i>day</i> .	<i>ie</i> , sounded like <i>ee</i> .
<i>au</i> , " <i>o</i> .	<i>oi</i> , " <i>wau</i> .
<i>ei</i> , " <i>ay</i> nearly.	<i>ou</i> , " <i>ou</i> in <i>you</i> .
<i>eu</i> , (learn of the Master).	<i>ui</i> , " <i>we</i> .

1. *Ai*, sounded like *ay* in *day* ; as,
aile wing, *air* air, *gai* lively, *haie* hedge, *vrai* true,
aigle eagle, *aigu* sharp, *balai* broom, *il aime* he loves.

2. *Au*, sounded like *o* ; as,
au to the, *beau* fine, *eau* water, *peau* skin, *sauf* safe,
aussi also, *faute* fault, *taupe* mole, *taureau* bull.

3. *Ei*, sounded like *ay* nearly ; as,
neige snow, *pleine* full, *reine* queen, *veine* vein,
peine trouble, *treize* thirteen, *seize* sixteen.

4. *Eu* (learn the sound from the Master) ; as,
eu had, *feu* fire, *leur* their, *neuf* nine, *peu* little,
beurre butter, *neveu* nephew, *peur* fear, *seul* alone.

5. *Ie*, sounded like *ee* ; as,
vie life, *folie* madness, *génie* genius, *polie* polite,
comédie comedy, *tragédie* tragedy, *tyrannie* tyranny.
6. *Oi*, sounded like *wau* ; as,
foi faith, *loi* law, *moi* me, *oie* goose, *roi* king, *toi* thee,
soie silk, *soir* evening, *oiseau* bird, *voilà* there is.
7. *Ou*, sounded like *ou* in *you* ; as,
ou or, *cou* neck, *fou* mad, *mou* soft, *doute* doubt, *pour* for,
amour love, *cour* court, *douze* twelve, *foule* crowd.
8. *Ui*, sounded like *we* ; as,
lui he, *cuir* leather, *fuite* flight, *suivre* to follow,
appui support, *nuire* to hurt, *pluie* rain, *ruisseau* brook.

§ 4. Nasal Sounds.

Nasal Sounds are pronounced through the nose.

The letter *n* makes nasal sounds with all the vowels ;

an, en, in, on, un.

An and *en* are generally sounded alike.

1. *An* ; as,
an year, *ange* angel, *maman* mamma, *orange* orange,
danse dance, *santé* health, *tante* aunt, *viande* meat.
 2. *En* ; as,
en in, *enfance* childhood, *encre* ink, *sentence* sentence,
encore again, *tente* tent, *trente* thirty, *vendre* to sell.
 3. *In* ; as,
fin end, *lin* flax, *vin* wine, *enfin* at last, *moulin* mill,
divin divine, *matin* morning, *prince* prince, *singe* ape.
 4. *On* ; as,
bon good, *don* gift, *mon* my, *non* no, *son* his, *ton* thy,
dindon turkey, *mouton* sheep, *oncle* uncle, *onze* eleven.
 5. *Un* ; as,
un one, *brun* brown, *lundi* monday, *commun* common.
- (a) *N* makes nasal sounds also with diphthongs ;
main hand, *bain* bath, *pain* bread, *demain* to-morrow,
plein full, *peintre* painter, *sein* bosom, *teinte* tint,
bien well, *mien* mine, *tien* thine, *sien* his, *rien* nothing,
coin corner, *foin* hay, *loin* far, *moindre* less, *soin* care.

- (b) N is not nasal, when doubled, or followed by a vowel ;
année year, *âne* ass, *énorme* enormous, *divine* divine,
bonne good, *une* one, *fontaine* fountain, *miennne* mine.
- (c) Nasal sounds are also made with *m* ; as,
Am—*ambigu* doubtful, *flambeau* torch, *lampe* lamp.
Em—*empire* empire, *membre* limb, *semblable* like.
Im—*imprimé* printed, *impossible* impossible.
Om—*nom* name, *nombre* number, *ombre* shade.
Um—*parfum* perfume.
Aim—*essaim* swarm, *faim* hunger.

§ 5. Consonants.

Many Consonants are sounded as in English. But mark the following :

1. *C* with a cedilla under it, thus [ç], is sounded like *s* ; as,
garçon boy, *reçu* received, *il commença* he began.
Ch is sounded like *sh* ; as,
chapeau hat, *cheval* horse, *chute* fall, *chou* cabbage.
2. *G* before *e* or *i* is sounded like *s* in *pleasure* ; as,
gelée frost, *général* general, *agile* nimble.
In *gue*, *gui*, the *u* is not sounded, but it makes the *g* hard,
as in the English word *guinea* ; as,
guerre war, *guide* guide, *langue* tongue.
Gn in the middle of a word is sounded like *n—y*, or as
gn in the English word *poignant* ; as,
agneau lamb, *compagnie* company, *gagné* gained.
3. *H* is sometimes *aspirated*, and sometimes *mute* ; as,
Aspirated—*haine* hatred, *hâte* haste, *honte* shame.
Mute—*habit* coat, *herbe* grass, *homme* man.
4. *J* is always sounded like the *s* in *pleasure* ; as,
je I, *jambe* leg, *jeu* play, *jour* day, *juge* judge.
5. Double *l* in some words is sounded like *ye* ; as,
meilleur better, *bouillir* to boil, *vieillesse* old age.
6. *Q* or *qu* is sounded like *k* ; as,
cinq five, *quatre* four, *querelle* quarrel, *qui* who.
7. A single *s* between two vowels is sounded like *z* ; as,
il causa he caused, *chose* thing, *resolu* resolved.
8. *Th* is sounded like *t* alone ; as,
thé tea, *théâtre* theatre, *théorie* theory.

Ti in the middle of a word, followed by a vowel, is sounded like *see*, not *she* as it is in English ; as,
action action, *attention* attention, *nation* nation.

9. *Y* is a consonant, when followed by a vowel, as in English. But when a vowel comes before *y*, the *y* has the double sound of the French *i* and *y* ; as,
pays country, sounded as if written *pai-ys*.
noyé drowned, „ *noi-yé*.

§ 6. *Final Consonants not sounded.*

1. The consonants *d, g, p, s, t, x, z*, are commonly not sounded at the end of words, unless the next word begins with a vowel ; as,

chaud hot, *grand* great, *sang* blood, *long* long, *loup* wolf,
champ field, *trois* three, *pas* not, *tout* all, *tort* wrong,
deux two, *chevaux* horses, *nez* nose, *parlez* speak.

2. The consonants *c, f, l, q*, are commonly sounded at the end of words ; as,

avec with, *bec* beak, *attentif* attentive, *soif* thirst,
mal evil, *animal* animal, *cing* five, *coq* cock.

3. *R* is sounded after the vowels *a, i, o, u* ; as,
char car, *plaisir* pleasure, *or* gold, *mûr* ripe.

R is sounded after *e* in words of one syllable, and a few others ; as, *fer* iron, *mer* sea, *amer* bitter, *hier* yesterday, *hiver* winter, *fier* proud, &c.

Other words in *er* do not sound the *r* ; as, *danger* danger, *parler* to speak.

4. When *e* mute, making a syllable of its own, is followed by a consonant not sounded, it has the sound of *é* accented ; as,
pié foot, *clef* key, *parler* to speak, *les* the, *et* and, *parlez* speak ye.

5. The syllable *ent* at the end of *verbs* is not sounded ; as,
ils parlent they speak, *ils avaient* they had.

N.B. English people should remember that *every* French word has a certain emphasis on the last syllable, which is not the case in English ; thus,

danger danger, *plaisir* pleasure, *généreux* generous.

§ 7. *Some Marks to be remembered.*1. *The Apostrophe.*

The Apostrophe ['] marks that a vowel, *a, e, i*, has been cut off; as, *l'âme* for *la âme* the soul, *l'homme* for *le homme* the man, *s'il* for *si il* if he.

2. *The Accents.*

There are three Accents—the Acute ['], the Grave ['], and the Circumflex[^].

The Acute is used only over *é*; as, *bonté* goodness, *aimé* loved.

The Grave is used over *è*; as, *père* father, *mère* mother; and also over *à* to, *là* there, *où* where, to distinguish them from *a* he has, *la* the, *ou* or.

The Circumflex is used over any vowel; as,

âge age, *tête* head, *île* island, *côte* coast, *mûr* ripe.

3. *The Diæresis or Trema.*

The Diæresis or Trema [¨] is placed over *ë* or *ï*, to show that it must be separated from the vowel before it, and not make a diphthong; as, *haïr* to hate, sounded *hah-eer*.

4. *The Cedilla.*

The Cedilla [ç] is used under *ç*, to show that it must be sounded like *s*; as, *garçon* boy.

GRAMMAR.

§ 1. *The Parts of Speech.*

The Parts of Speech are *nine*, as in English :—Article, Noun or Substantive, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

Numbers, Genders, and Cases must be attended to.

1. *Numbers.*

There are two Numbers—Singular and Plural.

2. *Genders.*

There are two Genders—Masculine and Feminine.

3. *Cases.*

The Cases may be called as in Latin,

Nominative,	Genitive,	Dative,
Accusative,	Vocative,	Ablative.

The nominative, accusative, and vocative are commonly the same ; and the genitive and ablative are always the same.

The genitive is expressed in English by “of,” the dative by “to,” and the ablative by “from.”

In saying the cases of articles, nouns, and pronouns, remember *de* is “of” or “from,” *à* is “to.”

§ 2. *Articles.*

1. The *Definite* Article, *le* the, is thus declined :

	Singular.		Plural.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Mas. or Fem.	
Nom.	<i>le,</i>	<i>la,</i>	<i>les,</i>	the.
Gen.	<i>du,</i>	<i>de la,</i>	<i>des,</i>	of the.
Dat.	<i>au,</i>	<i>à la,</i>	<i>aux,</i>	to the.

Before a vowel or *h* mute the article in the singular is *l'* the, *de l'* of the, *à l'* to the.

The plural article is always the same ; *les, des, aux.*

Decline with the article the following nouns :

Masculine.	Feminine.	With a vowel or <i>h</i> mute.	
<i>père</i> father,	<i>mère</i> mother,	<i>âme</i> f. soul,	<i>homme</i> man,
<i>livre</i> book,	<i>plume</i> pen,	<i>arbre</i> tree,	<i>heure</i> f. hour,
<i>garçon</i> boy.	<i>filie</i> girl.	<i>aigle</i> eagle.	<i>hiver</i> winter.

2. The *Indefinite Article*, *un* a, or an, is thus declined :

	Masculine.	Feminine.	
Nom.	<i>un</i> ,	<i>une</i> ,	a, or an.
Gen.	<i>d'un</i> ,	<i>d'une</i> ,	of a.
Dat.	<i>à un</i> ,	<i>à une</i> ,	to a.

Decline this article with the nouns before given.

3. The *Partitive Article*, meaning "some," is
 Sing. *du*, *de la*, *de l'*, Plural *des*,
 like the genitive case of the definite article ; thus,
du pain some bread, *de la viande* some meat,
de l'eau some water, *des garçons* some boys.
 If an adjective comes before the noun, only *de* is used ; as,
de bon pain, some good bread.

§ 3. *Nouns or Substantives.*

1. *Genders of Nouns.*

All Nouns are either masculine or feminine ; as,

Masculine.	Feminine.
<i>le père</i> the father,	<i>la mère</i> the mother,
<i>le livre</i> the book.	<i>la plume</i> the pen.

2. *Plural of Nouns.*

RULE.—The plural is made by adding *s* to the singular, as in English ; thus,

garçon boy, *garçons* boys. *plume* pen, *plumes* pens.

(a) Nouns ending in *s*, *x*, *z*, have the plural the same as the singular ; as,

fils son or sons, *voix* voice or voices, *nez* nose or noses.

(b) Some nouns ending in *u* add *x* to the plural ; as,
bateau boat, *bateaux* boats. *feu* fire, *feux* fires.

(c) Some nouns ending in *al* or *ail*, make the plural in *aux* ; as, *animal* animal, *animaux*. *travail* work, *travaux*.

N.B. *Œil* eye, makes in the plural *yeux* eyes.

§ 4. *Adjectives.*1. *Place of the Adjective.*

RULE.—Adjectives are mostly placed *after* their nouns in French ; as, *un garçon paresseux* an idle boy.

Some common adjectives are placed first, as in English ; as, *un bon garçon* a good boy.

Also *beau* fine, *brave* brave, *cher* dear, *grand* great, *jeune* young, *mauvais* bad, *petit* little, *vieux* old, *vrai* true, and some others.

2. *Gender of Adjectives.*

RULE.—The *feminine* of adjectives is made by adding *e* mute to the masculine ; as,

grand great, fem. *grande*. *joli* pretty, fem. *jolie*.

(a) If the masculine ends in *e* mute, the feminine is the same ; as, *sage* wise, fem. *sage*.

(b) Adjectives ending in *l*, *n*, *s*, *t*, commonly double these consonants in the feminine ; as,

cruel cruel, *cruelle*.

bon good, *bonne*.

gras fat, *grasse*.

sot foolish, *sotte*.

(c) In making the feminine observe the following changes :
change *c* into *che* ; as, *blanc* white, *blanche*.

f into *ve* ; as, *vif* lively, *vive*.

eux into *euse* ; as, *heureux* happy, *heureuse*.

eau into *elle* , as, *beau* fine, *belle*.

ou into *olle* ; as, *fou* mad, *folle*.

(d) Learn also the following :

public public, *publique*.

frais fresh, *fraiche*.

long long, *longue*.

doux sweet, *douce*.

favori favorite, *favorite*.

faux false, *fausse*.

malin malignant, *maligne*.

vieux old, *vieille*.

3. *Comparison of Adjectives.*

RULE.—The comparative is made by adding *plus* more, and the superlative by adding *le plus* the most ; as, *blanc* white, *plus blanc* whiter, *le plus blanc* the whitest.

(a) Three adjectives have irregular comparatives,

bon good, *meilleur* better, *le meilleur* the best.

mauvais bad, *pire* worse, *le pire* the worst.

petit little, *moindre* less *le moindre* the least.

4. *Numbers or Numeral Adjectives.*

Cardinal Numbers.	Ordinal Numbers.
1. <i>un</i> one	<i>premier</i> first
2. <i>deux</i>	<i>second</i>
3. <i>trois</i>	<i>troisième</i>
4. <i>quatre</i>	<i>quatrième</i>
5. <i>cing</i>	<i>cinquième</i>
6. <i>six</i>	<i>sixième</i>
7. <i>sept</i>	<i>septième</i>
8. <i>huit</i>	<i>huitième</i>
9. <i>neuf</i>	<i>neuvième</i>
10. <i>dix</i>	<i>dixième</i>
11. <i>onze</i>	<i>onzième</i>
12. <i>douze</i>	<i>douzième</i>
13. <i>treize</i>	<i>treizième</i>
14. <i>quatorze</i>	<i>quatorzième</i>
15. <i>quinze</i>	<i>quinzième</i>
16. <i>seize</i>	<i>seizième</i>
17. <i>dix-sept</i>	<i>dix-septième</i>
18. <i>dix-huit</i>	<i>dix-huitième</i>
19. <i>dix-neuf</i>	<i>dix-neuvième</i>
20. <i>vingt</i>	<i>vingtième</i>
21. <i>vingt-et-un</i>	<i>vingt-et-unième</i>
22. <i>vingt-deux, &c.</i>	<i>vingt-deuxième, &c.</i>
30. <i>trente</i>	<i>trentième</i>
40. <i>quarante</i>	<i>quarantième</i>
50. <i>cinquante</i>	<i>cinquantième</i>
60. <i>soixante</i>	<i>soixantième</i>
70. <i>soixante-dix</i>	<i>soixante-dixième</i>
71. <i>soixante-onze, &c.</i>	<i>soixante-onzième, &c.</i>
80. <i>quatre-vingts</i>	<i>quatre-vingtième</i>
90. <i>quatre-vingt-dix</i>	<i>quatre-vingt-dixième</i>
91. <i>quatre-vingt-onze, &c.</i>	<i>quatre-vingt-onzième, &c.</i>
100. <i>cent</i>	<i>centième</i>
200. <i>deux-cents</i>	<i>deux-centième</i>
300. <i>trois-cents, &c.</i>	<i>trois-centième, &c.</i>
1000. <i>mille</i>	<i>millième</i>

§ 5. *Pronouns.*1. *Personal Pronouns.*

In French there are two sorts of Personal Pronouns, the *Conjunctive* and the *Disjunctive*.

The *Conjunctive* are put *before* verbs; as, *je donne* I give, *il me parle* he speaks to me :—

The *Disjunctive* are put after verbs, or without any verb at all : as, *c'est moi* it is I, *pour toi* for thee.

(a) *Conjunctive Personal Pronouns.*

Je I, *tu* thou, *il* he, *elle* she, *nous* we, *vous* you, *ils* or *elles* they.

First Person Sing.			First Person Plur.		
Nom.	<i>Je</i>	I.	Nom.	<i>Nous</i>	we.
Gen.	<i>en</i>	of me.	Gen.	<i>en</i>	of us.
Dat.	<i>me</i>	to me.	Dat.	<i>nous</i>	to us.
Acc.	<i>me</i>	me.	Acc.	<i>nous</i>	us.
Second Person Sing.			Second Person Plur.		
Nom.	<i>Tu</i>	thou.	Nom.	<i>Vous</i>	you.
Gen.	<i>en</i>	of thee.	Gen.	<i>en</i>	of you.
Dat.	<i>te</i>	to thee.	Dat.	<i>vous</i>	to you.
Acc.	<i>te</i>	thee.	Acc.	<i>vous</i>	you.
Third Person Sing. (masculine)			Third Person Plur.		
Nom.	<i>Il</i>	he.	Nom.	<i>Ils</i>	they.
Gen.	<i>en</i>	of him.	Gen.	<i>en</i>	of them.
Dat.	<i>lui</i>	to him.	Dat.	<i>leur</i>	to them.
Acc.	<i>le</i>	him.	Acc.	<i>les</i>	them.
Third Person Sing. (feminine)			Third Person Plur.		
Nom.	<i>Elle</i>	she.	Nom.	<i>Elles</i>	they.
Gen.	<i>en</i>	of her.	Gen.	<i>en</i>	of them.
Dat.	<i>lui</i>	to her.	Dat.	<i>leur</i>	to them.
Acc.	<i>la</i>	her.	Acc.	<i>les</i>	them.

Also *se* himself, herself, themselves.

N.B. *En* is commonly used for the third person only,—“of him, of her, of it, of them.”

So *y* there, is used as a dative,—“to him, to her, to it, to them.”

(b) *Disjunctive Personal Pronouns.*

Sing. <i>moi</i> I or me.	Plur. <i>nous</i> we or us.
<i>toi</i> thou or thee.	<i>vous</i> you.
<i>lui</i> he or him.	<i>eux</i> they or them.
<i>elle</i> she or her.	<i>elles</i> they or them.
<i>soi</i> himself, herself, themselves.	

The disjunctive personal pronouns are declined with *de* of, and *à* to; as, *de moi* of me, *à moi* to me.

2. *Possessive Pronouns.*

There are two sorts of Possessive Pronouns, the *Conjunctive* and the *Disjunctive*.

The Conjunctive are used *with nouns*; as, *mon livre* my book; the Disjunctive *without nouns*; as, *le mien* mine.

(a) *Conjunctive Possessive Pronouns.*

Sing.	Mas.	Fem.	Plur.	Mas. or Fem.	
	<i>mon,</i>	<i>ma,</i>		<i>mes,</i>	my.
	<i>ton,</i>	<i>ta,</i>		<i>tes,</i>	thy.
	<i>son,</i>	<i>sa,</i>		<i>ses,</i>	his, her.
	<i>notre,</i>			<i>nos,</i>	our.
	<i>votre,</i>			<i>vos,</i>	your.
	<i>leur,</i>			<i>leurs,</i>	their.

(b) *Disjunctive Possessive Pronouns.*

The disjunctive possessive pronouns are used with the article *le, la, les*.

Sing.	Mas.	Fem.	Plur.	Mas.	Fem.	
	<i>le mien,</i>	<i>la mienne,</i>		<i>les miens,</i>	<i>les miennes,</i>	mine.
	<i>le tien,</i>	<i>la tienne,</i>		<i>les tiens,</i>	<i>les tiennes,</i>	thine.
	<i>le sien,</i>	<i>la sienne,</i>		<i>les siens,</i>	<i>les siennes,</i>	his, hers.
	<i>le or la nôtre,</i>			<i>les nôtres,</i>		ours.
	<i>le or la vôtre,</i>			<i>les vôtres,</i>		yours.
	<i>le or la leur,</i>			<i>les leurs,</i>		theirs.

3. *Demonstrative Pronouns.*

There are three sorts of Demonstrative Pronouns.

(a) The *first* sort, meaning "this" or "that," used with a noun; as, *ce livre* this book.

Mas.	Fem.	Mas. or Fem.
<i>ce,</i>	<i>cette,</i>	<i>ces,</i>
this, that.		these, those.
<i>cet,</i> is mas. before a vowel or <i>h</i> mute.		

Ce also without a noun ; as *ce qui* that which, *ce fut* it was.

(b) The *second* sort, meaning "that," used without a noun, and followed by *de* of, or *qui* who; as, *mon livre et celui de mon frère*, my book and that of my brother.

Sing.	Mas.	Fem.		Plur.	Mas.	Fem.
	<i>celui,</i>	<i>celle,</i>	that.		<i>ceux,</i>	<i>celles,</i>
						those.

(c) The *third* sort, meaning "this" and "that," used without a noun in marking emphasis or distinction; as, *ceci est bon, cela est mauvais*, this is good, that is bad.

The third sort of demonstratives adds *ci* here and *là* there to one of the other two sorts ; thus,

ceci this (here), *cela* that (there).

celui-ci this one here, *celui-là* that one there.

Also *celui-ci*, *celle-ci*, the latter, *celui-là*, *celle-là*, the former.

If a noun is used, *ci* or *là* must be put after the noun ; as
ce livre ci this book here.

4. *Relative Pronouns.*

The relative pronoun *qui* who, which, is thus declined,

Nom.	<i>qui,</i>	who or which.
Gen.	<i>de qui</i> or <i>dont,</i>	of whom or whose.
Dat.	<i>à qui,</i>	to whom.
Acc.	<i>que,</i>	whom or which.

Also *lequel* who, which, is declined thus,

Sing.	Plur.		
<i>lequel, laquelle,</i>	<i>lesquels, lesquelles,</i>		which.
<i>duquel, de la quelle,</i>	<i>desquels, desquelles,</i>		of which.
<i>auquel, à la quelle,</i>	<i>auxquels, auxquelles,</i>		to which.

5. *Interrogative Pronouns.*

The pronouns used in asking questions, are

qui? who? *que* or *quoi?* what?

Qui and *quoi* are declined with *de* of, and *à* to.

Quel what, fem. *quelle*, is used with a noun ; as, *quel livre* what book ?

Lequel, laquelle, are used for "which" of two things.

6. Indefinite Pronouns.

Aucun no one ; *autre* other ; *on* one.

Chacun each one; *chaque* each; *quelque* some.

L'un l'autre one another ; *l'un et l'autre* both.

§ 6. *Verbs.*

1. Verbs have two *Voices*, Active and Passive. The passive voice is but little used in French.

2. Active verbs are either *transitive* or *neuter*.

3. Verbs have four *Moods*, Infinitive, Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive.

4. French verbs have two sets of tenses; the *simple* tenses and the *compound* tenses.

The simple tenses are formed *without* an auxiliary verb; as, *il donne* he gives.

The compound tenses are formed *with* an auxiliary verb; as, *il a donné* he has given.

5. The compound tenses are all formed by adding the past participle to the auxiliary verb; as, *donné* given, *il a donné* he has given.

§ 7. *Auxiliary Verbs.*

The Auxiliary verbs are *avoir* to have, and *être* to be.

1. *The Verb Avoir to have.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Avoir* to have. Perfect. *Avoir eu* to have had.

Participles.—Present. *Ayant* having.

Past. *Eu* had. Perfect. *Ayant eu* having had.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

(Simple Tenses.)

Present.

<i>J'ai</i> I have, or am having,	<i>nous avons</i> we have,
<i>tu as</i> thou hast,	<i>vous avez</i> you have,
<i>il a</i> he has,	<i>ils ont</i> they have.

Imperfect.

<i>J'avais</i> I had,	<i>nous avions</i> we had,
<i>tu avais</i> thou hadst,	<i>vous aviez</i> you had,
<i>il avait</i> he had,	<i>ils avaient</i> they had.

Preterite, or Perfect definite.

<i>J'eus</i> I had,	<i>nous eûmes</i> we had,
<i>tu eus</i> thou hadst,	<i>vous eûtes</i> you had,
<i>il eut</i> he had,	<i>ils eurent</i> they had.

Future.

<i>J'aurai</i> I shall have,	<i>nous aurons</i> we shall have,
<i>tu auras</i> thou wilt have,	<i>vous aurez</i> you will have,
<i>il aura</i> he will have,	<i>ils auront</i> they will have.

Conditional, or Present Conditional.

<i>J'aurais</i> I should have,	<i>nous aurions</i> we should have,
<i>tu aurais</i> thou wouldst have,	<i>vous auriez</i> you would have,
<i>il aurait</i> he would have,	<i>ils auraient</i> they would have.

*(Compound Tenses).**Compound of the Present, or Perfect indefinite.*

<i>J'ai eu</i> I have had,	<i>nous avons eu</i> we have had,
<i>tu as eu</i> thou hast had,	<i>vous avez eu</i> you have had,
<i>il a eu</i> he has had,	<i>ils ont eu</i> they have had.

Compound of the Imperfect, or First Pluperfect.

<i>J'avais eu</i> I had had,	<i>nous avions eu</i> we had had,
<i>tu avais eu</i> thou hadst had,	<i>vous aviez eu</i> you had had,
<i>il avait eu</i> he had had,	<i>ils avaient eu</i> they had had.

Compound of the Preterite, or Second Pluperfect.

<i>J'eus eu</i> I had had,	<i>nous eûmes eu</i> we had had,
<i>tu eus eu</i> thou hadst had,	<i>vous eûtes eu</i> you had had,
<i>il eut eu</i> he had had.	<i>ils eurent eu</i> they had had.

Compound of the Future, or Future-Perfect.

<i>J'aurai eu</i> I shall have had,	<i>nous aurons eu</i> we &c.,
<i>tu auras eu</i> thou wilt &c.,	<i>vous aurez eu</i> you &c.,
<i>il aura eu</i> he will have had,	<i>ils auront eu</i> they &c.

Compound of the Conditional, or Past Conditional.

<i>J'aurais eu</i> I should have had,	<i>nous aurions eu,</i>
<i>tu aurais eu</i> thou wouldst &c.	<i>vous auriez eu,</i>
<i>il aurait eu</i> he would have had	<i>ils auraient eu.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Aie</i> have, or have thou,	<i>ayons</i> let us have,
<i>qu'il ait</i> let him have,	<i>ayez</i> have, or have you,
	<i>qu'ils aient</i> let them have.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Que j'aie that I may have, *que nous ayons* that we &c.,
que tu aies that thou &c., *que vous ayez* that you &c.,
qu'il ait that he may have, *qu'ils aient* that they &c.

Imperfect.

Que j'eusse that I might have, *que nous eussions*,
que tu eusses that thou &c., *que vous eussiez*,
qu'il eût that he might have, *qu'ils eussent*.

Compound of the Present, or Perfect.

Que j'aie eu that I may have had, *que nous ayons eu*,
que tu aies eu that thou &c., *que vous ayez eu*,
qu'il ait eu that he may have had, *qu'ils aient eu*.

Compound of the Imperfect, or Pluperfect.

Que j'eusse eu that I might have had, *que nous eussions eu*,
que tu eusses eu that thou &c. *que vous eussiez eu*,
qu'il eût eu that he might have had. *qu'ils eussent eu*.

2. *The Verb Etre to be.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Etre* to be. Perfect. *Avoir été* to have been.

Participles.—Present. *Etant* being.

Past. *Été* been. Perfect. *Ayant été* having been.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

(Simple Tenses).

Present.

Je suis I am, *nous sommes* we are
tu es thou art, *vous êtes* you are,
il est he is, *ils sont* they are.

Imperfect.

J'étais I was, *nous étions* we were,
tu étais thou wast, *vous étiez* you were,
il était he was, *ils étaient* they were.

Perfect definite.

Je fus I was, *nous fûmes* we were,
tu fus thou wast, *vous fûtes* you were,
il fut he was, *ils furent* they were.

Future.

<i>Je serai</i> I shall be,	<i>nous serons</i> we shall be,
<i>tu seras</i> thou wilt be,	<i>vous serez</i> you will be,
<i>il sera</i> he will be,	<i>ils seront</i> they will be.

Present Conditional.

<i>Je serais</i> I should be,	<i>nous serions</i> we should be,
<i>tu serais</i> thou wouldst be,	<i>vous seriez</i> you would be,
<i>il serait</i> he would be,	<i>ils seraient</i> they would be.

(Compound Tenses).

Perfect indefinite.

J'ai été I have been, *tu as été* &c.

First Pluperfect.

J'avais été I had been, *tu avais été* &c.

Second Pluperfect.

J'eus été I had been, *tu eus été* &c.

Future-Perfect.

J'aurai été, I shall have been, *tu auras été* &c.

Past Conditional.

J'aurais été I should have been, *tu aurais été* &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	<i>soyons</i> let us be,
<i>Sois</i> be, or be thou,	<i>soyez</i> be, or be you,
<i>Qu'il soit</i> let him be,	<i>qu'ils soient</i> let them be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>Que je sois</i> , that I may be,	<i>que nous soyons</i> ,
<i>que tu sois</i> that thou &c.,	<i>que vous soyez</i> ,
<i>qu'il soit</i> that he may be,	<i>qu'ils soient</i> .

Imperfect.

<i>Que je fusse</i> that I might be,	<i>que nous fussions</i> ,
<i>que tu fusses</i> that thou &c.,	<i>que vous fussiez</i> ,
<i>qu'il fût</i> that he might be,	<i>qu'ils fussent</i> .

Perfect.

Que j'aie été that I may have been, *que tu aies été* &c.

Pluperfect.

Que j'eusse été that I might have been, *que tu eusses été*.

§ 8. *Regular Verbs.*

Verbs have four Conjugations distinguished by the ending of the Infinitive Mood.

First conjugation ends in <i>er</i> ; as, <i>donner</i> to give.	
Second „ in <i>ir</i> ; as, <i>finir</i> to finish.	
Third „ in <i>oir</i> ; as, <i>recevoir</i> to receive.	
Fourth „ in <i>re</i> ; as, <i>rendre</i> to render.	

1. First Conjugation in *er*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. <i>Donner</i> to give.	Perf. <i>Avoir donné</i> to have given.
<i>Participles</i> .—Present. <i>Donnant</i> giving.	
Past. <i>Donné</i> given.	Perfect. <i>Ayant donné</i> having given.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>Je donne</i> I give,	<i>nous donnons</i> we give,
<i>tu donnes</i> thou givest,	<i>vous donnez</i> you give,
<i>il donne</i> he gives,	<i>ils donnent</i> they give.

Imperfect.

<i>Je donnais</i> I gave,	<i>nous donnions</i> we gave,
<i>tu donnais</i> thou gavest,	<i>vous donniez</i> you gave,
<i>il donnait</i> he gave,	<i>ils donnaient</i> they gave.

Perfect definite.

<i>Je donnai</i> I gave,	<i>nous donnâmes</i> we gave,
<i>tu donnas</i> thou gavest,	<i>vous donnâtes</i> you gave,
<i>il donna</i> he gave,	<i>ils donnèrent</i> they gave.

Future.

<i>Je donnerai</i> I shall give,	<i>nous donnerons</i> we shall give,
<i>tu donneras</i> thou wilt give,	<i>vous donnerez</i> you will give,
<i>il donnera</i> he will give,	<i>ils donneront</i> they will give.

Present Conditional.

<i>Je donnerais</i> I should give,	<i>nous donnerions</i> we &c.,
<i>tu donnerais</i> thou wouldst &c.,	<i>vous donneriez</i> you &c.,
<i>il donnerait</i> he would give,	<i>ils donneraient</i> they &c.

(Compound Tenses.)

Perfect Indefinite.

<i>J'ai donné</i> I have given,	<i>nous avons donné</i> we have
<i>tu as donné,</i>	<i>vous avez donné,</i> [given,
<i>il a donné,</i>	<i>ils ont donné.</i>

First Pluperfect.

<i>J'avais donné</i> I had given,	<i>nous avions donné</i> we had
<i>tu avais donné,</i>	<i>vous aviez donné,</i> [given,
<i>il avait donné,</i>	<i>ils avaient donné.</i>

Second Pluperfect.

<i>J'eus donné</i> I had given,	<i>nous eûmes donné</i> we had
<i>tu eus donné,</i>	<i>vous eûtes donné,</i> [given.
<i>il eut donné,</i>	<i>ils eurent donné.</i>

Future-Perfect.

<i>J'aurai donné,</i> I shall have	<i>nous aurons donné</i> we &c.,
<i>tu auras donné,</i> [given,	<i>vous aurez donné,</i>
<i>il aura donné,</i>	<i>ils auront donné.</i>

Past Conditional.

<i>J'aurais donné</i> I should	<i>nous aurions donné,</i>
<i>tu aurais donné,</i> [have given,	<i>vous auriez donné,</i>
<i>il aurait donné,</i>	<i>ils auraient donné.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	<i>donnons</i> let us give,
<i>Donne</i> give, or give thou,	<i>donnez</i> give you,
<i>qu'il donne</i> let him give,	<i>qu'ils donnent</i> let them give.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>Que je donne</i> that I may give,	<i>que nous donnions,</i> that we &c.,
<i>que tu donnes,</i>	<i>que vous donniez,</i>
<i>qu'il donne,</i>	<i>qu'ils donnent.</i>

Imperfect.

<i>Que je donnasse,</i> that I might	<i>que nous donnassions,</i>
<i>que tu donnasses,</i> [give,	<i>que vous donnassiez,</i>
<i>qu'il donnât,</i>	<i>qu'ils donnassent.</i>

Perfect.

Que j'aie donné that I may *que nous ayons donné,*
que tu aies donné, [have given, *que vous ayez donné,*
qu'il ait donné, *qu'ils aient donné.*

Pluperfect.

Que j'eusse donné that I might *que nous eussions donné,*
que tu eusses donné, [have given, *que vous eussiez donné,*
qu'il eût donné, *qu'ils eussent donné.*

2. Second Conjugation in *ir*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. *Finir* to finish. Perf. *Avoir fini* to have finished.

Participles.—Present. *Finissant* finishing.

Past. *Fini* finished. Perf. *Ayant fini* having finished.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Je finis I finish, *nous finissons* we finish,
tu finis thou finishest, *vous finissez*, you finish,
il finit he finishes, *ils finissent* they finish.

Imperfect.

Je finissais I finished, *tu finissais* &c.

Perfect definite.

Je finis I finished, *nous finîmes* we finished,
tu finis, *vous finîtes,*
il finit, *ils finirent.*

Future.

Je finirai I shall finish, *tu finiras* &c.

Present Conditional.

Je finirais I should finish, *tu finirais* &c.

(Compound Tenses.)

Perfect indefinite.

J'ai fini I have finished, *tu as fini* &c.

First Pluperfect.

J'avais fini I had finished, *tu avais fini* &c.

Second Pluperfect.

J'eus fini I had finished, *tu eus fini* &c.

Future Perfect.

J'aurai fini I shall have finished, *tu auras fini* &c.

Past Conditional.

J'aurais fini I should have finished, *tu aurais fini* &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Finis</i> finish thou,	<i>finissons</i> let us finish,
<i>qu'il finisse</i> let him finish,	<i>finissez</i> finish you,
	<i>qu'ils finissent</i> let them finish.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>Que je finisse</i> that I may	<i>que nous finissions,</i>
<i>que tu finisses,</i> [finish,	<i>que vous finissiez,</i>
<i>qu'il finisse,</i>	<i>qu'ils finissent.</i>

Imperfect.

<i>Que je finisse</i> that I might	<i>que nous finissions,</i>
<i>que tu finisses,</i> [finish,	<i>que vous finissiez,</i>
<i>qu'il finît,</i>	<i>qu'ils finissent.</i>

Perfect.

Que j'aie fini that I may have finished, *que tu* &c.

Pluperfect.

Que j'eusse fini that I might have finished, *que tu* &c.

3. Third Conjugation in *oir*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. *Recevoir* to receive. Perf. *Avoir reçu* to have received.

Participles.—Present. *Recevant* receiving.

Past. *Reçu* received. Perf. *Ayant reçu* having received.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>Je reçois</i> I receive,	<i>nous recevons</i> we receive,
<i>tu reçois</i> thou receivest,	<i>vous recevez</i> you receive.
<i>il reçoit</i> he receives.	<i>ils reçoivent</i> they receive.

Imperfect.

<i>Je recevais</i> I received,	<i>tu recevais</i> &c.
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Perfect definite.

<i>Je reçus</i> I received,	<i>nous reçûmes</i> we received,
<i>tu reçus,</i>	<i>vous reçûtes,</i>
<i>il reçut,</i>	<i>ils reçurent.</i>

Future.

<i>Je recevrai</i> I shall receive,	<i>tu recevras</i> &c.
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Present Conditional.

<i>Je recevrais</i> I should receive,	<i>tu recevrais</i> &c.
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(Compound Tenses.)

Perfect indefinite.

<i>J'ai reçu</i> I have received,	<i>tu as reçu</i> &c.
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First Pluperfect.

<i>J'avais reçu</i> I had received,	<i>tu avais reçu</i> &c.
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Second Pluperfect.

<i>J'eus reçu</i> I had received,	<i>tu eus reçu</i> &c.
-----------------------------------	------------------------

Future-Perfect.

<i>J'aurai reçu</i> I shall have received,	<i>tu auras reçu</i> &c.
--	--------------------------

Past Conditional.

<i>J'aurais reçu</i> I should have received,	<i>tu aurais reçu</i> &c.
--	---------------------------

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Reçois</i> receive thou,	<i>recevons</i> let us receive,
<i>qu'il reçoive,</i>	<i>recevez,</i>
	<i>qu'ils reçoivent.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>Que je reçoive</i> that I may	<i>que nous recevions,</i>
<i>que tu reçoives,</i>	[receive, <i>que vous receviez,</i>
<i>qu'il reçoive,</i>	<i>qu'ils reçoivent.</i>

Imperfect.

Que je reçusse that I might *que nous reçussions*,
que tu reçusses, [receive, *que vous reçussiez*,
qu'il reçût, *qu'ils reçussent*.

Perfect.

Que j'aie reçu that I may have received, *que tu &c.*

Pluperfect.

Que j'eusse reçu that I might have received, *que tu &c.*

4. Fourth Conjugation in *re*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. *Rendre* to render. Perf. *Avoir rendu* to have rendered.

Participles.—Present. *Rendant* rendering.

Past. *Rendu* rendered. Perf. *Ayant rendu* having rendered.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>Je rends</i> I render,	<i>nous rendons</i> we render,
<i>tu rends</i> thou renderest,	<i>vous rendez</i> you render,
<i>il rend</i> he renders,	<i>ils rendent</i> they render.

Imperfect.

Je rendais I rendered, *tu rendais &c.*

Perfect definite.

<i>Je rendis</i> I rendered,	<i>nous rendîmes</i> we rendered,
<i>tu rendis</i> ,	<i>vous rendîtes</i> ,
<i>il rendit</i> ,	<i>ils rendirent</i> .

Futurc.

Je rendrai I shall render, *tu rendras &c.*

Present Conditional.

Je rendrais I should render, *tu rendrais &c.*

(Compound Tenses.)

Perfect indefinite.

J'ai rendu I have rendered, *tu as rendu &c.*

First Pluperfect.

J'avais rendu I had rendered, *tu avais rendu &c.*

Second Pluperfect.

J'eus rendu I had rendered, *tu eus rendu &c.*

Future-Perfect.

J'aurai rendu I shall have rendered, *tu auras rendu* &c.

Past Conditional.

J'aurais rendu I should have rendered, *tu aurais rendu* &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	<i>rendons</i> let us render,
<i>Rends</i> render thou,	<i>rendez</i> ,
<i>qu'il rende</i> ,	<i>qu'ils rendent</i> .

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>Que je rende</i> that I may render,	<i>que nous rendions</i> ,
<i>que tu rendes</i> ,	<i>que vous rendiez</i> ,
<i>qu'il rende</i> ,	<i>qu'ils rendent</i> .

Imperfect.

<i>Que je rendisse</i> that I might	<i>que nous rendissions</i> ,
<i>que tu rendisses</i> ,	[render, <i>que vous rendissiez</i> ,
<i>qu'il rendît</i> ,	<i>qu'ils rendissent</i> .

Perfect.

Que j'aie rendu that I may have rendered, *que tu* &c.

Pluperfect.

Que j'eusse rendu that I might have rendered, *que tu* &c.

5. Endings of Tenses.

Learn thoroughly the following Rules.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

The Present almost always in the plural ends in *ons*, *ez*, *ent*.

The Imperfect follows the form of the Present Participle, and always ends in *ais*, *ais*, *ait*, *ions*, *iez*, *aient*.

The Perfect definite in the plural ends in *mes*, *tes*, *rent*.

The Future always ends in *rai*, *ras*, *ra*, *ront*, *rez*, *ront*.

The Present Conditional always ends in *rais*, *rais*, *rait*, *rions*, *riez*, *raient*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The Present always in the plural ends in *ions*, *iez*, *ent*.

The Imperfect is always formed from the Perfect definite, and ends in *sse*, *sses*, *t*, *ssions*, *ssiez*, *ssent*.

§ 9. *Further Particulars about Verbs.*1. *Passive Verbs.*

1. Passive Verbs are formed with *être* to be, and the Past Participle, as in English ; thus,

Être aimé to be loved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.—*Present Tense.*

<i>Je suis aimé</i> I am loved,	<i>nous sommes aimés</i> we are &c.
<i>tu es aimé</i> thou art loved,	<i>vous êtes aimés</i> you are &c.
<i>il est aimé</i> he is loved,	<i>ils sont aimés</i> they are &c.

And so with the other Tenses.

2. Some *Neuter* Verbs are conjugated with *être* in the compound tenses ; thus,

Arriver to arrive.

INDICATIVE MOOD.—*Perfect indefinite.*

<i>Je suis arrivé</i> I have arrived,	<i>nous sommes arrivés,</i>
<i>tu es arrivé,</i>	<i>vous êtes arrivés,</i>
<i>il est arrivé,</i>	<i>ils sont arrivés.</i>

And so with the other Compound Tenses.

2. *Verbs interrogatively, &c.*

Verbs must be conjugated *interrogatively, negatively, and interrogative-negatively.*

(a) *Interrogatively.*

<i>Donné-je</i> do I give ?	<i>donnons-nous</i> do we give ?
<i>donnes-tu</i> dost thou give ?	<i>donnez-vous</i> do you give ?
<i>donne-t-il</i> does he give ?	<i>donnent-ils</i> do they give ?
So <i>donnais-je ? donnai-je ? donnerai-je ?</i> &c.	

Also with Compound Tenses.

<i>Ai-je donné</i> have I given ?	<i>avons-nous donné ?</i>
<i>as-tu donné</i> hast thou given ?	<i>avez-vous donné ?</i>
<i>a-t-il donné</i> has he given ?	<i>ont-ils donné ?</i>
So <i>avais-je donné ? eus-je donné ?</i> &c.	

(b) Negatively.

Je ne donne pas I do not give, *nous ne donnons pas,*
tu ne donne pas thou &c., *vous ne donnez pas,*
il ne donne pas he does &c., *ils ne donnent pas.*

So je ne donnais pas, je ne donnai pas &c.

Also with Compound Tenses.

Je n'ai pas donné I have *nous n'avons pas donné,*
tu n'as pas donné, [not given, *vous n'avez pas donné,*
il n'a pas donné, *ils n'ont pas donné.*

So je n'avais pas donné, je n'eus pas donné &c.

Observe *where* the negatives *ne, pas,* are placed.

(c) Interrogative-negatively.

Ne donné-je pas do I not *ne donnons-nous pas ?*
ne donnes-tu pas ? [give ? *ne donnez-vous pas ?*
ne donne-t-il pas ? *ne donnent-ils pas ?*

So ne donnais-je pas ? ne donnai-je pas ?

Also with Compound Tenses.

N'ai-je pas donné have I not *n'avons-nous pas donné ?*
n'as-tu pas donné ? [given ? *n'avez-vous pas donné ?*
n'a-t-il pas donné ? *n'ont-ils pas donné ?*

So n'avais-je pas donné ? n'eus-je pas donné ? &c.

3. Pronominal or Reflective Verbs.

Pronominal Verbs are conjugated with two pronouns of the same person ; thus,

je me, tu te, il se, nous nous, vous vous, ils se.

All pronominal verbs use the auxiliary verb *être*.

Se flatter to flatter oneself.

Je me flatte I flatter myself, *nous nous flattons,*
tu te flattes thou flatterest thyself, *vous vous flattez,*
il se flatte he flatters himself, *ils se flattent.*

So je me flattais, je me flattai &c.

Also with Compound Tenses.

Je me suis flatté I have &c., *nous nous sommes flattés,*
tu t'es flatté, *vous vous êtes flattés,*
il s'est flatté, *ils se sont flattés.*

So je m'étais flatté, je me fus flatté &c.

The same may be said

Interrogatively, *Me flatté-je ? &c. Me suis-je flatté ? &c.*

Negatively, *Je ne me flatte pas. Je ne me suis pas flatté.*

Interrog.-neg. *Ne me flatté-je pas ? Ne me suis-je pas flatté.*

4. Impersonal Verbs.

Impersonal Verbs have only the third person singular.

Falloir to be necessary.

Infinitive. *falloir*. Participle. *fallu*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Il faut, il fallait, il fallut, il faudra, il faudrait.

Comp. T. *il a fallu &c.* Subjunct. *qu'il faille, qu'il fallût.*

So *Il y a* there is. *Il pleut* it rains. *Il neige* it snows.

§ 10. Irregular Verbs.

The commonest irregular verbs should be well learned.

N. B. The tenses not given, are formed regularly.

First Conjugation.

1. *Aller* to go. *allant, allé. (être).*

Pres. *vais, vas, vas, allons, allez, vont.* Fut. *j'irai.*

Imperat. *va, qu'il aille, allons, allez, qu'ils aillent.*

Also *s'en aller* to go away.

Second Conjugation.

1. *Acquérir* to acquire. *acquérant, acquis.*

Pres. *acquiéris, -iers, -iert, -érons, -érez, -ièrent.*

Perf. *acquis.* Fut. *acquerrai.* Imperat. *acquiéris, -ière.*

2. *Bouillir* to boil. *bouillant, bouilli.*

Pres. *bous, bous, bout, bouillons &c.* Imperat. *bous, bouille.*

3. *Courir* to run. *courant, couru.*

Pres. *cours, -s, -t, courons &c.* Perf. *courus.* Fut. *courrai.*

4. *Couvrir* to cover. *couvrant, couvert.*

Pres. *couvre, -es, -e, -ons, -ez, -ent.*

Also *Ouvrir* to open. *Offrir* to offer. *Souffrir* to suffer.

5. *Cueillir* to gather. *cueillant, cueilli.*

Pres. *cueille, -es, -e, -ons, -ez, -ent.* Fut. *cueillerai.*

6. *Dormir* to sleep. *dormant, dormi*.
 Pres. *dors, -s, -t, -mons, -mez, -ment*. Imperat. *dors, dorme*.
 Also *Mentir* to lie. *Partir* to set out, (*être*). *Repentir* to
 repent. *Sentir* to feel. *Servir* to serve. *Sortir* to go out.
7. *Mourir* to die. *mourant, mort*. (*être*).
 Pres. *meurs, -s, -t, mourons, -ez, meurent*. Perf. *mourus*.
 Fut. *Mourrai*. Imperat. *meurs, meure*.
8. *Tenir* to hold. *tenant, tenu*.
 Pres. *tiens, -s, -t, -tenons, -ez, tiennent*. Perf. *tins, -s, -t, tinmes*.
 Fut. *tiendrai*. Imperat. *tiens, tienne, tenons &c*.
 Also *Venir* to come. (*être*).
9. *Vêtir* to clothe. *vêtant, vêtu*.
 Pres. *vêts, vêts, vêt, vêtons, &c*. Imperat. *vêts, vête*.

Third Conjugation.

10. *Asseoir* to set down. *asseyant, assis*.
 Pres. *assieds, -ds, -d, asseyons, -ez, -ent*. Perf. *assis*.
 Fut. *assiérai*. Imperat. *assieds, asseye*.
 Commonly *s'asseoir* to sit down.
11. *Mouvoir* to move. *mouva t, mu*.
 Pres. *meus, -s, -t, -mouvons, -ez, meuvent*. Perf. *mus*.
 Fut. *mouvrai*. Imperat. *meus, meuve*.
12. *Pouvoir* to be able. *pouvant, pu*.
 Pres. *puis or peux, peut, pouvons, -ez, peuvent*.
 Perf. *pus*. Fut. *pourrai*. No Imperative.
13. *Savoir* to know. *sachant, su*.
 Pres. *sais, -s, -t, -savons, -ez, -ent*. Imperf. *savais*.
 Perf. *sus*. Fut. *saurai*. Imperat. *sache*.
14. *Valoir* to be worth. *valant, valu*.
 Pres. *vaut, -x, -t, valons, -ez, -ent*. Perf. *valus*.
 Fut. *vaudrai*. Imperat. *vaut, vaille*.
15. *Voir* to see. *voyant, vu*.
 Pres. *vois, -s, -t, voyons, -ez, voient*. Perf. *vis*.
 Fut. *verrai*. Imperat. *vois, voie*.
16. *Vouloir* to be willing. *voulant, voulu*.
 Pres. *veux, -x, -t, voulons, -ez, veulent*. Perf. *voulus*.
 Fut. *voudrai*. Subj. *veuille, -es, -e, voulions &c*.

Fourth Conjugation.

17. *Boire* to drink. *buvant, bu.*
 Pres. *bois, -s, -t, buvons, -ez, boivent.* Perf. *bus.* Fut. *boirai.*
 Imperat. *bois, boive, buvons, -ez, boivent.*
18. *Connaître* to know. *connaissant, connu.*
 Pres. *connais, -s, -t, connaissons, -ez, -ent.* Perf. *connus.*
 Fut. *connaîtrai.* Imperat. *connais, -aïsse.*
 Also *Paraître* to appear.
19. *Craindre* to fear. *craignant, craint.*
 Pres. *crains, -s, -t, craignons, -ez, -ent.* Perf. *craignis.*
 Fut. *craindrai.* Imperat. *crains, craigne.*
 Also *Joindre* to join. *Peindre* to paint. *Plaindre* to pity.
20. *Croire* to believe. *croyant, cru.*
 Pres. *crois, -s, -t, croyons, -ez, croient.* Perf. *crus.*
 Fut. *croirai.* Imperat. *crois, croie.*
21. *Croître* to grow. *croissant, crû.*
 Pres. *crois, -s, -t, croissons, -ez, -ent.* Perf. *crûs.*
 Fut. *croîtrai.* Imperat. *crois, croisse.*
22. *Dire* to say. *disant, dit.*
 Pres. *dis, dis, dit, disons, dites, disent.*
 Perf. *dis.* Fut. *dirai.* Imperat. *dis, dise.*
23. *Ecrire* to write. *écrivant, écrit.*
 Pres. *écris, -s, -t, écrivons, -ez, -ent.* Perf. *écrivis.*
 Fut. *écrirai.* Imperat. *écris, écrive.*
24. *Faire* to do. *faisant, fait.*
 Pres. *fais, -s, -t, faisons, faites, font.* Perf. *fis.*
 Fut. *ferai.* Imperat. *fais, fasse.*
25. *Lire* to read. *lisant, lu.*
 Pres. *lis, lis, lit, lisons, lisez, lisent.* Perf. *lis.*
 Fut. *lirai.* Imperat. *lis, lise.*
26. *Mettre* to put. *mettant, mis.*
 Pres. *Mets, -ts, -t, mettons, -ez, -ent.* Perf. *mis.*
27. *Naître* to be born. *naissant, né. (être).*
 Pres. *nais, nais, naît, naissons, -ez, -ent.* Perf. *naquis.*
 Fut. *naîtrai.* Imperat. *nais, naisse.*

28. *Nuire* to hurt. *nuisant, nui.*Pres. *nuis, -s, -t, nuisons, -ez, -ent.* Perf. *nuisis.*Fut. *nuirai.* Imperat. *nuis, nuise.*29. *Plaire* to please. *plaisant, plu.*Pres. *Plais, -s, -t, plaisons, -ez, -ent.* Perf. *plus.*Fut. *plairai.* Imperat. *plais, plaise.*Also *Se taire* to be silent.30. *Prendre* to take. *prenant, pris.*Pres. *prends, -ds, -d, prenons, -ez, prennent.* Perf. *pris.*Fut. *prendrai.* Imperat. *prends, prenne.*31. *Rire* to laugh. *riant, ri.*Pres. *ris, ris, rit, rions, riez, rient.* Perf. *ris.*Fut. *rirai.* Imperat. *ris, rie.*32. *Suivre* to follow. *suivant, suivi.*Pres. *suis, -s, -t, suivons, -ez, -ent.* Perf. *suivis.*Fut. *suirai.* Imperat. *suis, suive.*33. *Vaincre* to conquer. *vainquant, vaincu.*Pres. *vaincs, -cs, -c, vainquons, -ez, -ent.* Perf. *vainquis.*Fut. *vaincrai.* Imperat. *vaincs, vainque.*34. *Vivre* to live. *vivant, vécu.*Pres. *vis, vis, vit, vivons, -ez, -ent.* Perf. *vécus.*Fut. *vivrai.* Imperat. *vis, vive.*§ 11. *Adverbs.*1. Adverbs are mostly formed from Adjectives by adding *ment*; as, *heureux* happy, *heureusement* happily.

2. Adverbs not formed from Adjectives are ;

<i>alors</i> then,	<i>pourquoi</i> why,	<i>oui</i> yes,
<i>assez</i> enough,	<i>souvent</i> often.	<i>où</i> where,
<i>aussi</i> also,	<i>bien</i> well,	<i>peu</i> little, .
<i>ici</i> here,	<i>bientôt</i> soon,	<i>tant</i> so much,
<i>là</i> there,	<i>combien</i> how much	<i>toujours</i> always,
<i>mal</i> badly,	<i>d'abord</i> at first,	<i>très</i> very,
<i>peut-être</i> perhaps,	<i>non</i> no,	<i>trop</i> too much.

3. Negative Adverbs are formed with two words; as, *ne—pas* not, *ne—jamais* never.

§ 12. *Conjunctions.*

Some of the commonest Conjunctions are ;

<i>ainsi</i> thus,	<i>et</i> and,	<i>puisque</i> since,
<i>à-fin-que</i> in order	<i>lorsque</i> when,	<i>quand</i> when,
that,	<i>mais</i> but,	<i>quoique</i> though,
<i>cependant</i> however,	<i>ni</i> nor,	<i>que</i> than, that,
<i>comme</i> as,	<i>ou</i> or,	<i>si</i> if,
<i>enfin</i> at last,	<i>parceque</i> because,	<i>tandisque</i> whilst.

§ 13. *Prepositions.*

Some of the commonest Prepositions are ;

<i>à</i> to,	<i>dans</i> in, into,	<i>par</i> by,
<i>auprès de</i> near,	<i>de</i> of, from,	<i>parmi</i> among,
<i>après</i> after,	<i>depuis</i> since,	<i>pendant</i> during,
<i>avant</i> before,	<i>derrière</i> behind,	<i>pour</i> for,
<i>avec</i> with,	<i>devant</i> before,	<i>sans</i> without,
<i>autour de</i> around,	<i>en</i> in,	<i>sous</i> under,
<i>chez</i> at the house of	<i>entre</i> between,	<i>sur</i> upon,
<i>contre</i> against,	<i>envers</i> towards,	<i>vers</i> towards.

§ 14. *Interjections.*

Some of the commonest Interjections are ;

<i>fi donc</i> for shame !	<i>hélas</i> alas !	<i>holà</i> ho there !
<i>tout beau</i> gently !	<i>ah ! ha ! oh ! ho !</i>	

VOCABULARY.

LIST OF SOME COMMON NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, VERBS,
AND SENTENCES, WHICH MAY BE LEARNED.

§ 1. *Nouns.*

1. Relations, &c.

L'homme the man
la femme the woman
l'enfant the child
le garçon the boy
la fille the girl
le mari the husband
la femme the wife
le fils the son
la fille the daughter
le père the father
la mère the mother
le frère the brother
la sœur the sister
l'oncle the uncle
la tante the aunt
le cousin the cousin
le neveu the nephew
la nièce the niece
le maître the master
la maîtresse the mistress
le domestique the servant
le vieillard the old man
la vieille the old woman
le roi the king
la reine the queen

le prince the prince
la princesse the princess
l'ami the friend
l'ennemi the enemy
la dame the lady
le monsieur the gentleman
le seigneur the lord
la demoiselle the young lady.

2. The Body, &c.

Le corps the body
la tête the head
le visage the face
le front the forehead
l'œil, yeux the eye, eyes
la paupière the eyelid
le nez the nose
la bouche the mouth
les lèvres the lips
le dent the tooth
la langue the tongue
la joue the cheek
le menton the chin
la barbe the beard
l'oreille the ear
les cheveux the hair

le cou the neck
la gorge the throat
l'épaule the shoulder
le bras the arm
la main the hand
le doigt the finger
le pouce the thumb
l'ongle the nail
le genou the knee
la jambe the leg
le pied the foot
le talon the heel
l'orteil the toe
la cervelle the brain
le cœur the heart
la chair the flesh
le sang the blood
l'os the bone
la voix the voice
la vue sight
l'ouïe hearing
l'odorat smelling
le goût taste
le toucher feeling.

3. Dress, &c.

Des hardes clothes
un habit a coat
une veste a waistcoat
des pantalons trowsers
une chemise a shirt
des bas stockings
des souliers shoes
des bottes boots
un chapeau a hat
des gants gloves
un mouchoir a handkerchief
un bouton a button
une poche a pocket
le linge the linen
la laine the wool

le coton the cotton
la soie the silk
le drap the cloth.

4. A House, &c.

La maison the house
le mur the wall
une pierre a stone
des briques bricks
le mortier the mortar
une tuile a tile
une ardoise a slate
la chaumière the cottage
l'écurie the stable
la salle the parlour
le salon the drawing-room
la cuisine the kitchen
une chambre a room
la porte the door
la serrure the lock
une clef a key
une fenêtre a window
les rideaux the curtains
la vitre the glass
le volet the shutter
le toit the roof
une cheminée a chimney
un tapis a carpet
un lit a bed
un siège a seat
la chaise the chair
la table the table
un sofa a sofa
un plat a dish
une assiette a plate
une tasse a cup
un verre a glass
la bouteille the bottle
le couteau the knife
la fourchette the fork
la cuiller the spoon

une chandelle a candle
une lampe a lamp.

5. Food, &c.

Un repas a meal
le déjeuner the breakfast
le dîner the dinner
le souper the supper
du pain bread
de la viande meat
du poisson fish
un morceau a piece
du bouilli boiled meat
du rôti roast meat
du bœuf beef
du mouton mutton
du veau veal
de l'agneau lamb
du porc pork
du gibier game
du jambon ham
du lard bacon
de la soupe soup
du jus gravy
de la sauce sauce
du sel salt
du vinaigre vinegar
de la moutarde mustard
du poivre pepper
de l'eau water
de la bière beer
du vin wine
une tourte a tart
du fromage cheese
du thé tea
du café coffee
du lait milk
de la crème cream
un œuf an egg
du beurre butter
du sucre sugar
du miel honey.

6. Trees, Fruit, &c.

Un jardin a garden
un arbre a tree
une fleur a flower
du fruit fruit
la branche the branch
la feuille the leaf
un chêne an oak
un orme an elm
un frêne an ash
une vigne a vine
une rose a rose
une tulipe a tulip
une violette a violet
une marguerite a daisy
un lis a lily
un œillet a pink
des pois peas
des fèves beans
des haricots French beans
un chou a cabbage
une carotte a carrot
un oignon an onion
une pomme de terre a potato
une pomme an apple
un abricot an apricot
une cerise a cherry
une groseille a gooseberry
une prune a plum
du raisin grapes
une noisette a nut
une orange an orange
une poire a pear
une fraise a strawberry
une noix a walnut
une figue a fig
une amande an almond
du raisin-sec raisins.

7. A School, &c.

Une école a school
un écolier a scholar

une pension a boarding-school
un pensionnaire a boarder
un precepteur a tutor
un élève a pupil
une leçon a lesson
le livre the book
le papier the paper
la plume the pen
l'encre the ink
un canif a penknife
un crayon a pencil
un porte-crayon a pencil-case
un thème an exercise
une ardoise a slate
un encrier an inkstand
une grammaire a grammar
un dictionnaire a dictionary
un banc a form
un pupitre a desk
un congé a holiday.

8. Qualities, Virtues, &c.

La vertu virtue
le vice vice
la pitié piety
la justice justice
la foi faith
la bonté goodness
la misère misery
la loi law
la sagesse wisdom
la gloire glory
la paix peace
la guerre war
la vérité truth
la vie life
la mort death
la beauté beauty
la paresse idleness
le plaisir pleasure
la douleur pain
une pensée a thought.

9. Time, &c.

Le temps time
un siècle an age
un an a year
une année a year
un mois a month
une semaine a week
un jour a day
une journée a day
une heure a hour
une minute a minute
une seconde a second
le matin the morning
le midi noon
l'après midi the afternoon
le soir the evening
la nuit the night
aujourd'hui to-day
hier yesterday
demain to-morrow
les saisons the seasons
le printemps the spring
l'été the summer
l'automne the autumn
l'hiver the winter
la saint Jean midsummer
noël Christmas
janvier january
février february
mars march
avril april
mai may
juin june
juillet july
août august
septembre september
octobre october
novembre november
décembre december
lundi monday
mardi tuesday

mercredi wednesday
jeudi thursday
vendredi friday
samedi saturday
dimanche sunday.

10. Animals, &c.

Un animal an animal
une bête a beast
une cheval a horse
un bidet a pony
un âne an ass
un mulet a mule
un bœuf an ox
un taureau a bull
une vache a cow
un veau a calf
une brebis a sheep
un agneau a lamb
une chèvre a goat
un porc a pig
un cerf a stag
une biche a hind
un faon a fawn
un lion a lion
un tigre a tiger
un ours a bear
un éléphant an elephant
un chameau a camel
un loup a wolf
un renard a fox
un lièvre a hare
un lapin a rabbit
un chien a dog
un chat a cat
un rat a rat
une souris a mouse
un taupe a mole.

Oiseaux Birds.

un coq a cock
une poule a hen

un poulet a chicken
une oie a goose
une cane a duck
un pigeon a pigeon
une colombe a dove
un serin a canary
un moineau a sparrow
une hirondelle a swallow
un rossignol a nightingale
un merle a blackbird
une grive a thrush
une alouette a lark
un corbeau a raven
une corneille a crow
un hibou an owl
un aigle an eagle
un vautour a vulture
une perdrix a partridge
un faisan a pheasant
un paon a peacock.

Poissons Fishes.

un saumon a salmon
un turbot a turbot
une truite a trout
une anguille an eel
un hareng a herring
une huitre an oyster
une baleine a whale
un requin a shark.

Reptiles Reptiles, &c.

un serpent a serpent
une grenouille a frog
un ver a worm
une fourmi an ant
un papillon a butterfly
une mouche a fly
une abeille a bee
une guêpe a wasp
une cigale a grasshopper.

11. World in general, &c.

Le monde the world
la nature nature
la terre the earth
l'eau water
le feu fire
l'air air
le ciel the heaven
le soleil the sun
la lune the moon
une étoile a star
un orage a storm
une nue a cloud
la pluie rain
la neige snow
la glace ice
la gelée frost
la rosée dew
le globe the globe
le nord the north
le sud, le midi, the south
l'est, l'orient, the east
l'ouest, l'occident, the west
l'Europe Europe
l'Asie Asia
l'Afrique Africa
l'Amérique America
un empire an empire

un royaume a kingdom
un pays a country
une montagne a mountain
une colline a hill
une vallée a valley
une rivière a river
un pont a bridge
la mer the sea
l'océan the ocean
les flots the waves
la marée the tide
une île an island
une ville a town
un village a village
un bois a wood
une église a church
un navire a ship
un métal a metal
l'or gold
l'argent silver
le fer iron
l'acier steel
l'airain brass
le plomb lead
le cuivre copper
l'étain tin
le vif-argent quicksilver.

§ 2. Adjectives.

Blanc white
noir black
rouge red
jaune yellow
vert green
bleu blue
gris grey
brun brown
pourpre purple
écarlate scarlet
bon good

mauvais bad
riche rich
pauvre poor
sage wise
sot foolish
fort strong
faible weak
grand great
petit little
joli pretty
laid ugly

jeune young
ancien, vieux, old
léger light
pésant heavy
vite quick
lent slow
chaud hot
froid cold
doux sweet
amer bitter
vertueux virtuous
méchant wicked
heureux happy
malheureux unhappy
vrai true
faux false
agréable agreeable
désagréable disagreeable
diligent diligent
paresseux idle
attentif attentive
négligent negligent
haut high
bas low
mou soft
dur hard
brillant bright
obscur dark
ouvert open
fermé shut
gras fat
maigre lean
gros stout
mince thin
plein full
vide empty
long long
court short

affectionné affectionate
affreux frightful
agile nimble
âpre rough
bizarre odd
brave brave, honest
charmant charming
cher dear
commode convenient
courageux courageous
cruel cruel
délicat delicate
délicieux delicious
farouche ferocious
favori favourite
féroce fierce
fier proud
fin subtle
généreux generous
habile clever, skilful
honnête honest
large broad
malade sick
mûr ripe
noble noble
obstiné obstinate
poli polite
profond deep
rusé cunning
sale dirty
sévère severe
sincère sincere
soigneux careful
succulent juicy
timide timid
vif quick, lively
vorace voracious
utile useful.

§ 3. *Verbs.*

Aimer to love
apporter to bring
blessier to hurt
chercher to look for
commencer to begin
écouter to hear, hearken to
entrer to enter, come in
manger to eat
marcher to walk
parler to speak
porter to carry
préférer to prefer
prêter to lend
regarder to look at
remercier to thank
rester to stop, stay
trouver to find
se promener to take a walk
se coucher to go to bed
se lever to get up
agir to act
obéir to obey
pâlir to grow pale
périr to perish
punir to punish
remplir to fill
devoir to owe
attendre to wait
mordre to bite
perdre to lose

vendre to sell
aller to go
courir to run
ouvrir to open
dormir to sleep
partir to set out
sentir to feel
mourir to die
tenir to hold
venir to come
s'asseoir to sit down
pouvoir to be able
savoir to know
voir to see
vouloir to be willing, wish
boire to drink
connaître to know
craindre to fear
joindre to join
croire to believe
dire to say
écrire to write
faire to make
lire to read
mettre to put
plaire to please
prendre to take
rire to laugh
suivre to follow
vivre to live.

§ 4. *Some Idioms, &c.*

Voici here, *voilà* there,
me voici here I am,
te voilà there you are,
donnez-moi give me,
prêtez-leur lend them,
venez-ici come here,
restez-là stay there,

asseyez-vous sit down,
commencez begin,
taisez-vous be silent,
que dites-vous what do you
 say?
depêchez-vous make haste,
est-ce-moi is it I?

<i>Je ne sais pas</i> I don't know,	<i>bon soir</i> good evening,
<i>que cherchez-vous</i> what are	<i>comment vous portez-vous</i>
you looking for ?	how do you do ?
<i>d'où venez-vous</i> where do you	<i>je me porte tres bien</i> I am
come from ?	very well,
<i>ayez-la-bonté</i> have the good-	<i>je vous remercie</i> I thank you.
ness,	<i>quelle heure est-il</i> what o'clock
<i>s'il vous plait</i> if you please,	is it ?
<i>prenez garde</i> take care,	<i>il est trois heures</i> it is three
<i>j'ai chaud</i> I am hot,	o'clock,
<i>j'ai froid</i> I am cold,	<i>quel âge avez-vous</i> how old
<i>j'ai faim</i> I am hungry,	are you ?
<i>restez tranquille</i> keep quiet,	<i>j'ai dix ans</i> I am 10 years old,
<i>je suis bien aise</i> I am very glad,	<i>il fait beau temps</i> it is fine
<i>bon jour</i> good morning,	weather.

§ 5. Exercises.

Exercises may be formed with an endless variety from the preceding vocabulary ; and be either *said* or *written* ; thus,

1. Simply an article, adjective, and noun ; as,

un bon homme a good man, *une bonne femme* a good woman,
un bon enfant a good child, &c.,

Or with *different* adjectives ; as,

une grande tête a large head, *un beau visage* a fine face,
un repas délicieux a delicious meal, &c.

2. An article, noun, the verb “ to be,” and an adjective ; as,

le jardin est agréable the garden is pleasant,
la fleur est jolie the flower is pretty, &c.,

Or with a *pronoun* instead of the article ; as,

ce jardin est agréable this garden is pleasant,
ma fleur est jolie my flower is pretty, &c.

3. The verb *avoir* to have, with a noun ; as,

j'ai un couteau I have a knife, *tu as un couteau*,
 and so on throughout the verb.

Then with the noun *different* in each person ; as,

j'ai un livre I have a book, *tu as une plume* thou hast a pen.

Or with an adjective also ; as,

j'ai un joli livre I have a pretty book,

tu as une bonne plume thou hast a good pen, &c.

Then the same *interrogatively, negatively, &c.*

4. Any verb with a noun, a noun and adjective, or a noun and pronoun, following it ; as,

j'aime du pain I like some bread,

tu aimes de la viande you like some meat, &c.

je vois un gros bœuf I see a stout ox,

tu vois un taureau féroce you see a fierce bull, &c.

je cherche mon livre I am looking for my book,

tu cherches ta plume you are looking for your pen, &c.

5. Any little phrase combined with a noun, or noun and adjective, &c.; as,

Voici mon père here is my father,

voici ta mère here is thy mother, &c.

apportez moi l'encre,—le canif,—les plumes, &c., bring me the ink,—the pen-knife,—the pens, &c.

Où est son cheval where is his horse ?

Où est ton bidet where is your pony ? &c.

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